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Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AMUSEMENTS.

Crawford Grand Opera House.

One Solid Week.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN. 18.

First Time in the Inventive Triumph of the Nineteenth Century, Wizard Edition's Latest Achievement.

THE VITASCOPES...

In Conjunction With FORD'S MERRY PLAYERS

In Repertoire.

FREE—Monday night ladies will be admitted free when accompanied by a person holding one paid 20 cent ticket.

Prices 10, 20 and 30 cents.

AUDITORIUM.

Thursday, Feb. 11th.

Sousa's

Concert Band

John Philip Sousa, Conductor.

Mrs. ELIZABETH NORTHROP, Soprano.

Miss MARTHA JOHNSTONE, Violinist.

Exchange Stables.

Exchange Stables at Orlando and Stillwater. Make a specialty of carrying passengers between these points.

Also do a general business. Traveling men's patronage solicited.

SHIVELY, VAN WYKE & SHIVELY.

GOOD ADVICE.

TAKE THE SANTA FE FOR CRIPPLE CREEK.

It is the BEST ROUTE.

Phone 129. W. TORREY, Agent.

Office—Douglas Avenue Station.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children's teething.

It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Used by millions of mothers.

HOMESSEEKERS' EXCURSION.

On Jan. 5 and 19, Feb. 2 and 16, March 2 and 16, April 6 and 20, May 4 and 18, THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE will sell excursion tickets to points in Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana and Arizona at ONE FARE PLUS \$2.00 ROUND TRIP. For particulars address HAL S. RAY, D. P. A.

Phone 129.

TAKE THE MISSOURI PACIFIC.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA LIMITED.

Leave Wichita at 2:30 p. m., arriving at St. Louis next morning 7:30, making direct connections with all lines east. No change of cars. Elegant service. City Ticket Office 114 North Main street.

HOMES IN TEXAS COAST COUNTRY.

For full information regarding fruit, vegetable and field crop farms located in the coast country of Texas, apply to G. T. Nicholson, G. F. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry, Chicago.

Texas offers tempting inducements to the homeseeker. Investigate for yourself. Excursion rates via Santa Fe Route.

Persons who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the experience of Wm. H. Penn, chief clerk in the railway mail service at Des Moines, Iowa, who writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of the California, Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion, and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain in the stomach and bowels. One or two doses of this remedy never fails to give perfect relief." Price 25 and 50 cents, sold by druggists.

ARE YOU GOING TO KANSAS CITY?

REMEMBER THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

It is the only line that runs a strictly Wichita-Kansas City train. Leaving Wichita at 2:30 p. m., arriving at Kansas City next morning 7:30. This train is made up at Wichita, and therefore always leaves on time. Nice chair cars and Pullman sleeping cars.

Notice the leaving time and the next time you go to Kansas City take the Missouri Pacific. Always on time. Never late. Always on schedule. Leaves Wichita at a reasonable hour and arrives at Kansas City neither too late nor too early. Ticket office 114 North Main street, corner Second and Wichita streets.

FRISCO LINE.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY.

HOMESSEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.

On January 5 and 19, February 2 and 16, March 2 and 16, April 6 and 20, May 4 and 18, 1897, respectively, this line will sell homeseekers' excursion tickets to points in Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas and New Mexico. For full particulars call on, or address E. C. HOAG, City Ticket Agent, corner Main and Douglas Avenues, or Ticket Agent, Union Depot.

Do You Know

That the Frisco Line (St. Louis and San Francisco) is running a positively the only line running two days through passenger trains from Wichita to St. Louis, without change, leaving Wichita at 2:30 p. m., arriving at St. Louis at 7:30 a. m., and returning at 7:30 p. m., arriving at Wichita at 7:30 a. m. The equipment of these trains is first class in every particular, consisting of elegant reclining chair cars (seats free), Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleepers.

If you are going beyond St. Louis, remember that connection with all lines for the east, northeast and southeast is made in the magnificent new Grand Union station, St. Louis, the largest and most comfortable passenger station in the world.

For sleeping car berths and all information relative to rates, routes, etc., call on or address Ticket Agent, corner Main and Douglas, or Douglas Avenue Station.

GENERAL STEAMSHIP AGENCY.

MO. PA. TICKET OFFICE.

114 North Main Street, Wichita, Kansas.

We can sell you through Railway and Steamship tickets to all points in the world.

We are agents for the following lines of Ocean Steamship Companies, and keep the original tickets always on hand, so that upon purchasing we can hand them to you at once:

American Line—New York to Southampton.

American Line—Philadelphia to Liverpool.

Anchor Line—New York to Glasgow.

North German Lloyd—New York to Bremen, Hamburg, Genoa, Naples, Gibraltar, Austria, China and Japan.

White Star Line—New York to Liverpool, Cape Town, South Africa and South American ports.

We also make a specialty of prepaid ocean tickets, so that any one desiring to pay for a ticket here to bring over their friends from the Old Country can do so safely and cheaply. We attend to the delivery of the ticket on the other side.

E. E. BLICKLEY, P. & T. A.

The Weekly Eagle, 50 cents a year.

CASTORIA.

For Infants and Children.

The best way to Colorado is over the Santa Fe Route. The fast train which leaves Wichita at 3:45 p. m., arrives at Colorado points the next morning. For information call on or address W. TORREY, Agent, Phone 129. Douglas Avenue Depot.

KANSAS CITY TO CINCINNATI WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

The Washburn railroad is now running through cars to Cincinnati on their fast mail train, leaving Kansas City at 8:30 every evening, making practically no change of cars from Kansas City to Louisville, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and shortening the time to all above places from five to eight hours. The Washburn is the only line that does this.

H. N. GARLAND, Western Passenger Agent.

To St. Louis and all points east. The only line running through Pullman Buffet sleepers from Wichita to St. Louis without change. City Ticket Office, corner Main and Douglas.

CASTORIA.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

Fourth Effort in Central America to Form a Confederation.

Terms Upon Which the Various States Seek to Unite Populations and Resources of the Separate Sections.

The new confederation composed of the states of Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua, recently recognized by our state department under the title of the Greater Republic of Central America, is the fourth attempt to unite in political brotherhood the small republics of Central America. The nucleus of the present alliance is to be found in the treaty entered into in May, 1895, obligating the commercial barriers between Nicaragua and Honduras. In that convention it was stipulated that the two republics should exert their influence upon the other Central American states to bring about a union of all of them. The movement will not be complete, therefore, until Costa Rica and Guatemala are in the fold. In that event the new nation will be known as the Republic of Central America. These states were embraced in the empire of Mexico under Iturbide. When Mexico became a republic, in 1824, they dissolved the Mexican alliance and formed a federation which existed three years. Another federation was formed two years later, in 1829, which had an uncertain life of nine years, expiring in 1838 by a revolt in Guatemala. Another federal republic was organized in 1842. In 1847 a union was effected between Honduras, San Salvador and Nicaragua, and this union met its fate in the war with Guatemala. In June, of last year, the presidents of Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua agreed upon terms governing the external, political and commercial relations of these states. These relations are to be regulated by a diet composed of one representative from each republic, and foreign ministers are to be appointed by the diet.

The temporary compact or constitution provides that it shall be the object of the diet to preserve harmony among the nations composing the federation and ratify all treaties to that end; and the congress shall pass upon all questions arising between foreign nations and the confederated republics. The new nation has no capital city, but the diet will meet annually in each of the capitals of the republic, the order of the sessions to be determined by lot. The autonomy of the respective republics in the compact will be preserved, and local laws will remain operative unless in contravention of the constitution. An important feature of the constitution is the proviso that all treaties of friendship, ratified by the diet, shall contain a clause providing that all controversies shall be settled by arbitration. Happily, the recognition of the new confederation by the United States will create no friction with another nation, and the delicate controversies likely to arise between this country and Spain, by the recognition of a Cuban republic, will be avoided in the present instance. It was only necessary that our government should be convinced of the permanency of the greater republic of Central America to grant the desired recognition. There are some outstanding controversies between Costa Rica and Nicaragua as to boundaries, and Guatemala claims some concessions to her greater size before she will join the union, but it is to be hoped that these two states may soon find it to their interest to unite with the other states.

Salvador has an estimated population of 500,000 of aboriginal and mixed races, among whom are 200,000 white or persons of European descent. The revenue is about \$9,000,000 annually. Honduras has a population of 450,000, descended mainly from Indians, with a small contingent of Spanish origin. Its annual revenue is about \$1,500,000. The population of Nicaragua is estimated at 380,000, and, including uncivilized Indians, 420,000. The great mass of population is composed of aboriginal Indians, negroes and mixed races, with a small infusion of Europeans. The annual revenue is nearly \$2,000,000. The admission of Guatemala would greatly strengthen the confederation. Its population is 1,500,000, and its revenue in 1894 was \$11,831,815. Philadelphia Ledger.

ANCIENT AND MODERN ATHENS.

The City Is Nearly as Populous Now as Ever in Its History.

Ancient Athens spread round the Acropolis, especially on the hills facing the south, which are now uninhabited. The new town lies to the north of the antique citadel—an extension of the cluster of houses already existing at the foot of the rock when the war was ended. Two main intersecting streets were laid out—Eolus street, starting from below the Acropolis and running northward, and Hermes street, leading from the royal palace toward the Piræus. The capital was thus designed to lie in the valley between the Acropolis on the one side and Mount Lycabettus on the other. No ambition of future development is traceable in the original plan. The ground between the width of the main streets tended to show that the founders of the new city little dreamed of its rapid extension. Squeezing herself out of her narrow confines, the city has gradually scaled the foot of Lycabettus and spread beyond the valley on both sides, principally in a southerly direction. If the extension had been in a straight line toward the sea, Athens would now be nearing a junction with the Piræus; but both towns, as if avoiding each other, extend in parallel lines, and one must look to a probably distant future for the day when they shall be connected by rows of houses, instead of long walls of ancient days. The fashionable quarters of the capital are to be found in the new additions to the primitive plan—the Neopoli, and it is called. Large thoroughfares have been opened, fine buildings erected, both public and private; and Athens, already the finest city in the east of Europe, bids fair to become, if not stop put to her progress, one of the handsomest cities on the Mediterranean.

Under King Otto's reign progress was comparatively slow. At the accession of King George, in the year 1863, the population did not exceed 45,000. The advance has been more rapid since then, especially during the last 20 years of material prosperity, which has lately been interrupted, let us hope

temporarily, by the financial entanglements of the Greek government. During that period the immigration of well-to-do Greeks from abroad has not been one of the least causes of this development. In 1879 the census showed a population of nearly 64,000; in 1889, 114,000; and to-day, judging by the vital and building statistics, the number of inhabitants, if it does not exceed, cannot fall short of 140,000. The progress of the newly created town of Piræus is not less remarkable. From 5,000 to 6,000 souls, which had already gathered there some 30 years ago, its population had grown to 34,000 in 1889, and is now estimated at more than 40,000. Together the two towns number as many inhabitants as they probably possessed in the fourth century B. C.

The sources of information as to the population of ancient Athens are indeed vague; but from a passage of Xenophon giving the number of families as 10,000, and from a passage of Athenæus indicating the proportion of slaves to free men at the time of Demetrius Phalerus, it may be calculated that at that epoch the population of Athens, including that of Piræus, was about 150,000. The area included within the walls of both towns seems rather to confirm this estimate. The surrounding country was thickly populated—much more so than at any succeeding period; but it is more than probable that the inhabitants of Athens proper and of her seaport never exceeded 200,000.—D. Bickley, in Century.

REDISCOVERY OF ANICE LEDGE.

A Natural Formation That Has Again Been Found in Virginia.

The people of Scott county, Va., are thinking of making a popular attraction out of a wonderful ledge of ice which has been found there. Why it does not melt under the warm Virginia climate is a mystery.

This natural ice house is situated on the north side of Stone Mountain, and about six miles from the mouth of a small stream known as Stony creek. The marvel is said to have been known to at least one of the early settlers, a Mr. Dandridge, who, it is alleged, discovered it while deer hunting away back in 1830.

Owing to the fact that the land on which it was situated could not be bought, Mr. Dandridge positively refused to tell of the whereabouts of the ice ledge. He only visited the place when it was absolutely necessary to obtain a supply of ice to be used in case of sickness.

The old man died many years ago, and from that time the location of "Dandridge's Ice Mine" was unknown, the old gentleman having never even taken his own family into the secret.

Recently, however, a party of hunters visited the unfrequented region contiguous to Stone Mountain and discovered the lost ice mine. During two or three months in the middle of the summer the ice is only protected from the sun's rays by a thick growth of moss.

The formation of the ice layer is similar to that of a coal vein, being thin in some places and thick in others, the average thickness being about four feet. Persons of some scientific attainments who have visited the place for the purpose of studying the wonder say that it has the appearance of having been there since the time of the ice age.—N. Y. Journal.

PRETTY QUILTS.

A Fine, Comfortable Cover Can Be Made at Home.

The provision of pleasant bed covering is the weather waxes colder is a question that perplexes the housewife, especially those who must consider the question of economy, both in outlay in purchasing and space for storing unused articles in warm weather.

There are always to be had handsome comforts in silk and fine satin, with down interlining, very cheap, but when the cheapest price is dear to those who have not the sum to spare some other method must be thought of.

An ingenious woman and a good housekeeper has solved the problem very satisfactorily to herself, and in a very dainty manner. Enough cheese cloths of pink, blue and white was bought, and also sufficient zephyr wool of each color, and while cotton bats to fill each comfort very full and fluffy. Then the cheese cloth into the desired size, lay the cotton on smoothly and then the other side.

Begin in the center and tie the tufts of wool at the desired distance apart until the comfort has been tied all over. A very pretty way is to tie the tufts in the middle, then a border as wide as desired about the edge. If tied very sparsely it will be much lighter and softer, also very much prettier.

When all has been tied turn in the edges and catch with buttonhole stitch all around.

A very pretty one is made of pink tied with pale blue, or blue tied with white wool, or a deep cream tied with baby blue.

Such comforts are very light and warm, easy to make and cost very little. They can be used two or three seasons, then recovered, the same cotton serving for many covers. Where there are children small covers and squares made after this fashion are admirable for the crib or cradle or to use upon the lap when caring for the infant.

Such comforts are very light and warm, easy made from a remnant of silk or elderdown. The down was a pale rose pink, the silk apple green.

If the silk served as the lining and was caught to the down by a large irregular spider web pattern in several shades of very warm green, the result was a double frill of the silk and a frill of lace finished the edge of this dainty necessity for either carriage or cradle.

Very fine French satin can be used in the place of silk and pretty serviceable little comforts made. These have the added recommendation that if the work is done carefully they will wash very well.—St. Louis Republic.

THE BLESSING OF A BELL.

Only a Bishop or a Priest Specially Delegated May Perform Ceremony.

This description of a Catholic ceremony of blessing a bell is taken from a private letter written by a New Yorker, who is at present visiting a little fishing village in the south of France on the Mediterranean.

The baptism of a bell is an act much more important than the baptism of a child, it seems, and it cannot be performed except by a bishop, or, if that is impossible, by a church dignitary invested with the proper power by a special indulgent from Rome. Such was the case in this instance, when the vicar-general of the bishop of Marseilles was commissioned to perform the solemn ceremony.

The bell, covered with its white baptismal robe, ornamented with lace, ribbons and flowers, stood in front of the sanctuary and was raised three or four feet from the floor. When a bishop is present he blesses on the spot the water and salt used. When he is not able to come he blesses them at the cathedral and sends them in properly sealed vessels.

The officiating priest and the deacon and subdeacon wear the amice, alb and stole. Seven psalms are chanted, beginning with the "Miserere" and ending with the "De Profundis." After this begins the baptism with water specially blessed and called Gregorian water, as it appears that the liturgy followed was instituted by St. Gregory the Great.

The bell is washed inside and out and during the ceremony the doxological psalms, 145 and 150, are recited in psalmody. Then comes the anointment of the bell with the holy oil, while the priest recites a beautiful prayer.—N. Y. World.

A LOST RIVER.

Evidence of It Found at the Confluence of Two Streams.

The recent discovery of an oak tree, two or three feet in diameter, 50 feet below the surface, while sinking a well with a drill at the confluence of the Onondaga and Seneca rivers, is an important discovery. It indicates that the Onondaga river was at one time the outlet of an immense volume of water, and opens up to our readers very interesting geological conjectures.

The theory would seem to be plausible that the Onondaga river was once the outlet of the great chain of lakes. One is reminded that Lake Ontario is 224 feet lower than Lake Erie. Three Rivers is 115 feet higher than Lake Ontario, and Oswego. A great depression has taken place, unquestionably, in conditions immediately connected with Lake Ontario. It has apparently subsided

A BENEFICENT BAND.

The Good Work of a Kentucky Musical Organization.

Some Rough Lumbermen Get Together with Their Instruments and Bring Peace to a Turbulent Community.

"Music hath charms to soothe a savage, to mend a rock and burst a cable," quoted the hotel clerk to the guest from the mountain region of Kentucky, as that individual dropped a nickel in the tin cup of la bella italiana-organ-grinder.

"Well," he laughed, "here's a cabbage it can bust every time it hits it, and I'm glad of it. I'm a great believer in music and its power over the tutored and untutored mind. Of course, there is a margin of poetry in it, but its practical workings are no less. As an instance, let me tell you my experience. I am, as you know, in the lumber business in the mountain region of Kentucky, and, as you are also aware, that particular section is not entirely inhabited by Quakers. I had employed at my mill about a dozen men who were a fair average. That is to say, as long as they were not drinking they were not shooting, but when the wine was in the pistols were out and civilization was not greatly advanced by the subsequent proceedings. Among my men were two who played the fiddle and it occurred to me after reading about what Prof. Somebody had done in the Chicago slums with music to try it on my people. So I called them up and talked to them on the subject, suggesting as a kind of inducement that the company would pay for the instruments if they would organize and hire a teacher for a brass band."

The clerk put his hands up to his ears. "Oh, that's all right," laughed the timberman; "I know that a brass band practicing isn't much for pleasure, but it's a good deal safer and more agreeable than shooting chunks of lead around town and our brass band was introduced as a public teacher, so to speak. At first our musicians were disposed to 'shoot up the town' because some indiscreet person made remarks about what a brass band sounded like, but I put the wickedest man of the lot at the head of the band, for he was a leader wherever he was and I told him how necessary discipline was."

"He caught on at once and all the young fellows were afraid of him. He soon had them trained as soldiers. The teacher was a city man of courage and a gentleman as well and his influence helped, too, so that within six months you wouldn't have known my people or our little town. They worked nearly every night till nine o'clock at their music and as soon as they could play a piece fairly well they went on exhibition with it, and when summer came I furnished the material and they built a public music stand, where they played every night for an hour or more. I never saw such an improvement in men and it extended to their friends and the whole community."

"After a time the playing well enough to go to the neighboring places to play at local celebrations, and once they played three days at a county fair and made quite a little sum of money. When they went away on these trips, which were not numerous enough to interfere with their work, their conduct was something to be proud of, and they would as soon have thought of getting drunk or raising a row as they would of throwing their instruments in the river."

"They stopped their nightly gambling and saved their money, and after two years of that bend I wouldn't have parted with it for a 25 per cent. dividend of our company."—Washington Star.

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several hundred feet, while the Onondaga river has been raised up so that today it is 115 feet higher than the surface of the waters of Lake Ontario.

The waters from the great chain of lakes must have passed from Lake Ontario south through the valley where the Oswego river now runs, a reversal of the present course of that river. At the confluence of the Onondaga with the Oswego this great volume of water made its way eastward through the Onondaga river to the Mohawk and Hudson rivers. The Mohawk valley shows plainly that it was a great water course at one period, and the discovery of the buried timber at Three Rivers proves conclusively that the water bed of the Onondaga was at one period at least 50 feet, more than it now is, and perhaps 100 to 150 feet lower.

It is even asserted that the shores of Lake Ontario were once located as far south as Baldwinsville; thence the course of the shore has been traced through Cayuga, Wayne, Monroe and adjacent counties. This condition shows, if correct, that the whole region, including Schroon, Clay, Chateaufort and portions of Madison county, was at one period a vast lake, but that in subsequent years a subsidence of the waters took place by the depression, causing Lake Ontario. Silt was washed down from the west through the Oswego and Onondaga rivers and valleys. The drift of alluvium was eastward, and, as now proved, covered up trees and filled the deep channels. It is conjectured that the St. Lawrence river did not exist at that time.—Popular Science News.

SUDDEN DEATH.

It Is Desired Nowadays Where It Used to Be Feared.

We wonder whether any statistic of any doctor in great practice knows accurately whether there is any positive increase among the educated classes in the number of sudden deaths, by which we mean deaths without any recovery of consciousness from the moment of seizure. We fancy it is so, though the fancy may only be born of the special notice one accords to such events; and we fancy also this time with more certainty that there is a marked change in the manner in which such incidents are regarded. Forty years ago everybody who heard of a death among his acquaintances, like that of the archbishop of Canterbury, deemed it incumbent upon him to profess and in many cases actually felt a sort of horror, which to-day is almost absent from men's minds.

Conventionalism on the subject is extinct—no one deprecates the suddenness of the event—and those who speak frankly say openly: "How terrible for the archbishop's relations, but how fortunate for him." The instinctive wincing or shivering of the mind seems, in fact, to have been transferred to the deaths after long suffering, and it is not uncommon to hear men acknowledge that they would rather die as the archbishop died than in any other way, and even repeating that prayer in the "Hymn," as they think, involved a petition to the Almighty against sudden death. It is by no means clear from the context that they are not partially in error and that the prayer is not directed against the death by violence, which, at the time it was written, was, of all subjects of apprehension, the most dreaded and most reasonable. It is, of course, also possible that the sentence is a survival from the days when to die of the plague spirit was held to be of the last importance, and men dreaded, as the brave Breton soldiers still dread, nothing so much as dying like Hamlet's father—unhappily, unaccounted, unexplained. However, this may be, a change of feeling is very marked and we are disposed to inquire both where it arose and whether it is beneficial.—London Spectator.

PEAKING TO THE DEAF.

A Mistake Is Often Made in Trying to Educate Very Young.

Many people, and I am sorry to say some teachers of the deaf, fail to realize, in practice at least, that speech is not as clearly visible to the eye as it is audible to the ear and think that by speaking slowly, word by word, and opening their mouth to the widest extent, they will render the task of the speech-reader easier. As a matter of fact they render it all the more difficult. A child in school may learn to understand a teacher who mouths his words in this manner, but this ability is of no value to him when he leaves school. Indeed, perfectly natural, deliberate speech is easier to understand than the exaggerated form of articulation which people are apt to use the moment they know they are talking to a totally deaf person.

People who depend entirely upon their speech-reading for understanding others have requested me, when introducing them to strangers, not to say that they were deaf, because they find it easier to read the lips when the person speaking is not aware that he is being understood in that way. I have in my acquaintance a young man educated wholly by this method, who travels a great deal, and picks up acquaintances on the steamer or on the train just as people do who possess all their faculties. I have in mind, also, a congenitally deaf girl of 14 who is not considered unusually bright, yet whose speech is clearly intelligible to strangers after the first ten minutes, who is intelligent on the topics of the day, and whose conversational repertoire is much larger and more entertaining than that of many young ladies of 20 and over that I have met in metropolitan society.—John Dutton Wright, in Century.

MINING METHODS.

A New Way of Extracting Gold from Quartz.

Chemical Processes by Which Every Particle of the Precious Metal Is Saved—Recent Experiments.

There are two general methods of separating gold from the rock with which it is associated in a vein. In both the ore is crushed to a certain degree of fineness, greater or less, according to circumstances. The stuff is then washed with water over a layer of mercury, with which the gold amalgamates, or else (perhaps after a preliminary roasting) mixed with a chemical solution which dissolves the precious metal. Subsequently the gold is recovered from the amalgam or the solution by further treatment. In the system in which quicksilver is employed there is always a certain loss of the precious metal, inasmuch as the rock is exceedingly hard, usually quartz, it is subjected to heavy hammering in the final stage of pulverization, and in consequence some of the particles of gold are flattened into tiny plates or shavings, and float away with the wash water. Then, too, the mechanical separation is not quite perfect, and a little of the gold still remains imbedded in the minute bits of rock which go off as refuse, or "tailings." As it is usually a rather high grade ore which is handled in this way the loss is apt to be disregarded. But there has been a great tendency towards more economical methods of late years, and some of the chemical processes now in vogue are well adapted to the treatment both of "tailings" and low-grade ores.

Attention has recently been directed in England and Australia, to still another plan of insuring the recovery of a very large percentage of the gold originally existing in the ore. The main idea involves that of breaking up the quartz by electrolytic heating and cooling it, is old, but some of the details of the process are new, and it is claimed for the so-called "ore-atomic" system that it is more successful than any previous attempt in the same direction.

In the preliminary crushing the rock is